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TOTAL NO. OF PAGES: (including cover sheet)
48

YOUR REFERENCE NO.:
09/887,824

OUR REFERENCE (C/M) NO.:
005222.00145

RE: In re: Appln. John Reader Hubbell et al.
Appln. No. 09/887,824
Filed: June 22, 2001
For: A Simulation Enabled Focused Feedback Tutorial System

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Brief on Appeal

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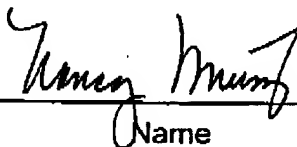
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Fax Cover Sheet (1 page)
Transmittal Page (1 page)
Fee Transmittal (1 page) in duplicate
Brief on Appeal (43 pages)

This transmission totals 48 pages including this cover sheet.

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TRANSMITTAL FORM <small>(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)</small>	Application Number	09/887,824	
	Filing Date	08/22/2001	
	First Named Inventor	John Reader Hubbell	
	Art Unit	2121	
	Examiner Name	Starks, Wilbert L.	
Total Number of Pages in This Submission	48	Attorney Docket Number	005222.00145

ENCLOSURES (check all that apply)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment / Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply, Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): Facsimile Cover Sheet
Remarks: Being filed via fax transmission. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any deficiencies in payment or credit any overpayment to our Deposit Account 19-0733.		

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Firm	Banner & Witcoff, LTD.		
Signature	<i>Kenneth F. Smolik</i>		
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Date	May 2, 2005	Reg. No.	44,344

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Effective on 12/08/2004.
Fee pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (H.R. 4018).**FEE TRANSMITTAL**
for FY 2005☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$ 500.00)

Complete If Known

Application Number	09/887,824
Filing Date	06/22/2001
First Named Inventor	John Reader Hubbell
Examiner Name	Starks, Wilbert L.
Art Unit	2121
Attorney Docket No.	005222.00145

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fee Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	300	150	300	250	200	100	---
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	---
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	---
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	---
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	---

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description

Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)

Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
50	25

Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)

200	100
-----	-----

Multiple dependent claims

360	180
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Total Claims

Extra Claims

Fee (\$)

Fee Paid (\$)

- 20 or HP =

x

=

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20.

Indep. Claims

Extra Claims

Fee (\$)

Fee Paid (\$)

- 3 or HP =

x

=

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
- 100 =	/ 50 =	(round up to a whole number) x	=	

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other (e.g., late filing surcharge): Appeal Brief Fee

Fees Paid (\$)

\$100.00

SUBMITTED BY

Signature	<i>Kenneth F. Smolik</i>	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	44,344	Telephone	312-463-5000
Name (Print/Type)	Kenneth Smolik	Date	May 2, 2005		

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Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

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In re Application of:

John Reader Hubbell, et. al.

Serial No.: 09/887,824

Filed: June 22, 2001

For: A Stimulation Enabled Focused
Feedback Tutorial System

Group Art Unit: 2121

Examiner: Starks, Wilbert L

Attorney Docket No: 005222 00145

BRIEF ON APPEAL

Mail Stop: Appeal Brief-Patents
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Sir:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, Appellants submit this Appeal Brief, in triplicate, to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in response to the Final Office Act on mailed on November 3, 2004 and the Advisory Action mailed January 28, 2005. A Notice of Appeal was timely filed on March 1, 2005. Please charge any necessary fees in connection with this Appeal Brief to Deposit Account No. 19-0733.

05/04/2005 SFELEKE1 00000029 190733 09887824

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Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

I. Real Parties in Interest

The real party in interest is ACCENTURE LLP.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellants are unaware of any appeals or interferences related to the subject appeal.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

III. Status of the Claims

Claims 1-54 are pending and are found in the Appendix. Claims 1-54 stand rejected. No claims have been allowed.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

IV. Status of Amendments

No amendment after final rejection has been filed.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

V. Summary of the Invention

An embodiment is directed to systems and methods that provide a cognitive educational experience, in which a student is provided with a simulated environment that presents a business opportunity to understand and solve optimally (Page 1, lines 30-32.) Mistakes are noted and remedial educational material is presented dynamically to build the necessary skills that the student needs in a business activity. (Page 1, lines 32-34.) The system uses an artificial intelligence (AI) engine to provide individualized and dynamic feedback with synchronized video and graphics to simulate a real-world environment with student interactions (Page 1, lines 34-35.) Multiple correct answers are integrated to allow individualized training experiences, in which the student navigates through the presentation at the student's pace. (Abstract.) A dynamic feedback system tailors feedback and focuses the feedback based on the performance and characteristics of the student to assist the student in achieving a predefined goal. (Page 1, lines 38-40.)

Prior art educational systems typically utilize static, hard-coded feedback with some video and graphics to add visual appeal and to illustrate concepts. Typically, prior art educational systems utilize an expert system that does not provide motivational aspects. (Page 1, lines 22-23.) Prior art training systems often utilize static, hard-coded feedback with some linear video and graphics. (Page 1, lines 23-24.) Such systems typically support one "correct" answer and navigation in which the system is only supported through a single defined path. (Page 1, lines 24-26.)

Figure 2 (as shown below) illustrates a system architecture of an embodiment of the invention. (Page 3, line 32 – page 4, line 12.)

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

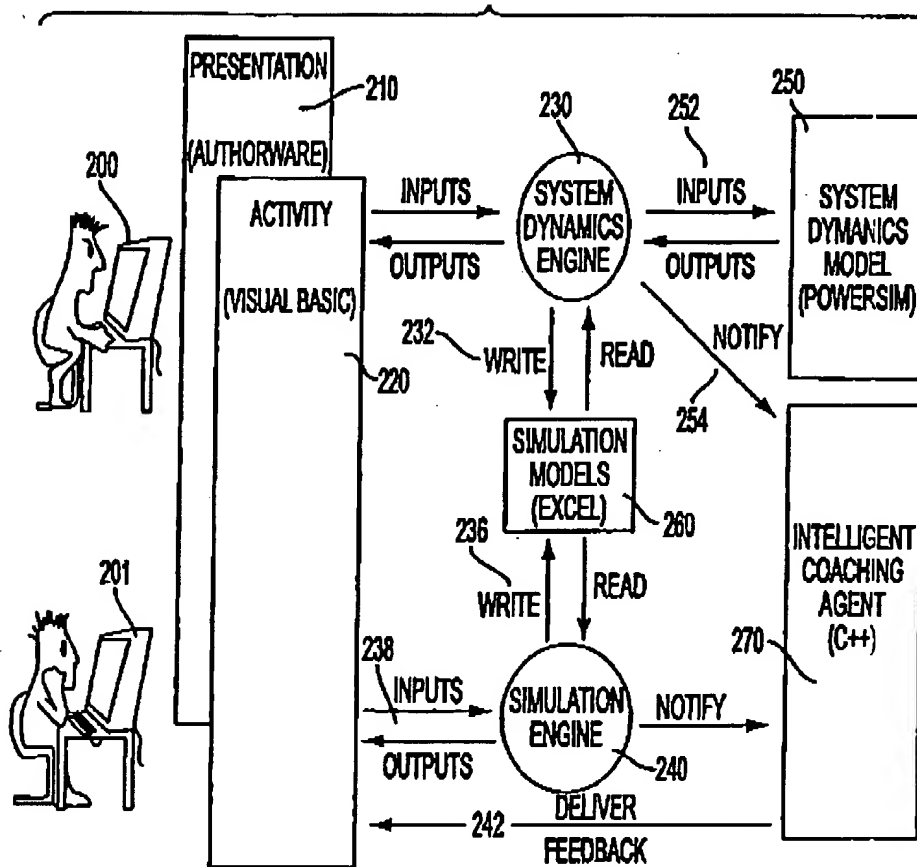


FIG. 2

Presentation layer 210 is separate from activity layer 220 and communication is facilitated through system dynamics engine 230 that controls the display specific content to users. (Page 3, lines 32- 34.) An embodiment enables students (e.g., knowledge workers) 200 and 201 to acquire skills by placing individual students 200 and 201 in a simulated business environment. (Page 3, lines 34-35.) System dynamics engine 230 may include a mathematical tool which simulates business outcomes of an individual's collective actions over a period of time. (Page 3, lines 39-

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

40.) System dynamics model 250 may consist of an HTML content layer which organizes and presents packaged knowledge. (Page 4, lines 1-2.) Intelligent coaching agent 270 comprises artificial intelligence agent 240 which generates individualized coaching messages based on decisions made by the individual student 200 or 201. (Page 4, lines 2-4.) Feedback : 242 is unique for each individual student 200 or 201 completing the course. (Page 4, lines 5-6.) The embodiment may provide a large number of pre-designed learning interactions such as inputs/outputs 238. (Page 4, lines 8-12.)

The system architecture shown in Figure 2 may be seamlessly integrated into the business system that the knowledge worker uses to execute their job tasks. (Page 4, line 3 - page 5, line 3.) Workers don't need to go "off-line" or seek out cryptic information buried within paper manuals and binders for guidance or to find the answer to queries. (Page 4, line 4 - page 5, line 1.) All the support components are made available through the same applications the worker's use, at the point in which they need them, tailored to the individual to show "how", not just "what." (Page 5, lines 1-2.) Thus, learning by knowledge worker (as supported by instructional teaching by the system) may be occurring all the time, with little distinction between performing and improving performance.

Figure 18 (as shown below) illustrates student interaction in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, in which a student (user) journalizes invoices. (Page 18, lines 6-26.)

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

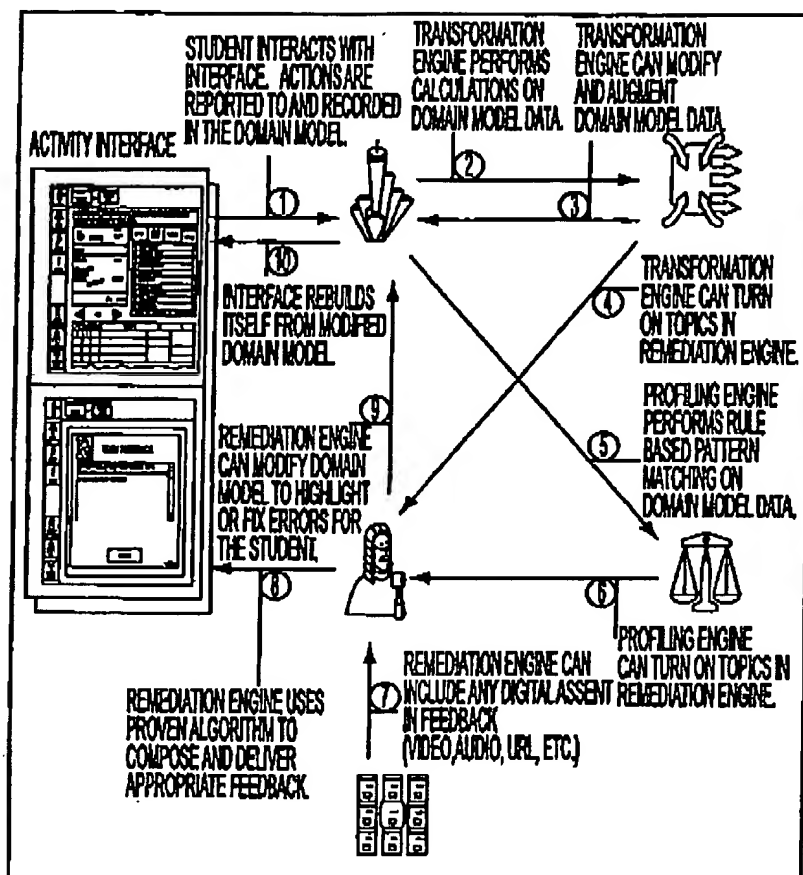


FIG. 18

As the student interacts with the interface, all actions are reported and recorded in the Domain Model and are submitted when the student is ready. An Analysis-Interpretation cycle is triggered and a Transformation Component is invoked to perform further calculations (e.g., verifying that debits and credits match in the submitted journal entries) on the submitted data in the Domain Model. (Page 18, lines 13-15.) A Profiling Component may subsequently perform rule-based pattern matching on the data in the Domain Model, examining both the student actions and the

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

results of the Transformation Component analysis. (Page 18, lines 15-16.) Some of the resulting profiles may activate topics in the Remediation Component, which is then invoked. (Page 18, lines 17-18.) The remediation algorithm searches active topics in order to determine the best set of topics to deliver to the student. (Page 18, lines 18-19.) For example, the topics may contain text, video, audio, and URLs. The presented material may be assembled into prose-like paragraphs to text and media and may include links to reference material.

The specification discloses embodiments that support training applications for students. For example, a Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application creates a presentation in which new finance professionals are taught the fundamentals of finance management. (Page 15, lines 11-18.) Figure 8 (as shown below) shows a GBS display in accordance with an embodiment. The upper right area of the screen shows the account list. (Page 15, lines 11-12.) There are four types of accounts: Assets, Liabilities & Equity, Revenues, and Expenses. (Page 15, line 12.) The student clicks on one of the tabs to show the accounts of the corresponding type. The student journalizes a transaction by dragging an account from the account list onto the journal entry Debits or Credits. (Page 15, lines 13-14.) The student then enters the dollar amounts to debit or credit each account in the entry. In the interface, as in real life, the student can have multi-legged journal entries, i.e., debiting or crediting multiple accounts. (Page 15, lines 14-15.) A Toolbar 1200 and the first transaction of this Task 1210 appear prominently on the display. The student can move forward and back through the stack of transactions. (Page 15, lines 16-17.) For each transaction, the student must identify which accounts to debit and which to credit. (Page 15, lines 17-18.) When the student is done, the student clicks the Team button.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

1200

1210

Exit

Timeline

Glossary

HowWhat

Assignment

Team

Accounting Concepts

Journalize
Prepare for Meeting

Review each invoice, and create the proper journal entry by dragging the appropriate accounts from the account list to the Journal.

E Bikes

Internal Document

Date: 01/02

Description

Amount

Start-up investment in E-Bikes from E-Corporate.

Received in Cash

\$210,000.00

Total: \$210,000.00

Assets

Liabilities & Equity

Revenues

Expenses

510	Cost of Goods Sold	
513	Direct Material Variance	
515	Cash Discounts Earned	
571	Imputed Interest Expense	
580	Other Financial Charges	
970	Interest Expense	
980	US Federal Income Taxes	
9100	Salaries and Wages Expense	
6200	Payroll Allowances	
9300	Employee Benefits	

1 of 22

Date	Ent.L.N	Accounts	Journal - Y1	DR	CR
1/01	1				

Figure 8

With the Intelligent Coaching Agent Tool (ICAT) model of feedback (e.g., as provided by feedback 242 in Figure 2), there are four levels of severity of error and four corresponding levels of feedback. (Page 14, lines 19-20; table on page 14 as shown below.) The tutor goes through the student's work, identifies the severity of the error and then provides the corresponding level of feedback. (Page 14, lines 19-20.)

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

EDUCATIONAL CATEGORIES OF FEEDBACK			
ERROR		FEEDBACK	
Error Type	Description	Feedback Type	Description
1. None	No errors exist. The student's work is perfect.	1. Praise	Confirmation that he student completed the task correctly Example: Great. You have journalized all accounts correctly. I am happy to see you recognized we are paying for most of our bills "on account".
2. Syntactic	There may be spelling mistakes or other syntactic errors. As a designer, you should be confident that the student will have mastered the material at this point.	2. Polish	Tells the student the specific actions he did incorrectly, and possibly correct them for him. Example: There are one or two errors in your work. It looks like you misclassified the purchase of the fax as a cash purchase when it is really a purchase on account.
3. Local	A paragraph of a paper is missing or the student has made a number of mistakes all in one area. The student clearly does not understand this area.	3. Focus	Focus the student on this area of his work. Point out that he does not understand at least one major concept. Example: Looking over your work, I see that you do not understand the concept of "on account". Why don't you review that concept and review your work for errors.
4. Global	The student has written on the wrong subject or there are mistakes all over the student's work which indicates he does not understand most of the concepts in the activity.	4. Redirect	Restate the goal of the activity and tell the student to review main concepts and retry the activity. Example: There are lots of mistakes throughout your work. You need to think about what type of transaction each source document represents before journalizing it.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Claims 1-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, because current case law requires a rejection if a 101 rejection is given. Claims 1-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

VII. Argument

The following claims stand or fall together in the thirteen indicated groups: (a) claim 1; (b) claim 10; (c) claim 19; (d) claim 28; (e) claim 37; (f) claim 46; (g) claims 2-9 (h) claims 11-18; (i) claims 20-27; (j) claims 29-36; (k) claims 39-45; (l) claims 47-54; and (m) claim 38.

A. Office Action fails to show that claim 1 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer." (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claim 1 is claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." The Federal Circuit in its *AT&T v. Excel Communications, Inc.* decision affirms that an invention contains statutory subject matter, even if the subject matter is directed to a mathematical algorithm, if the invention provides a practical application that produces a useful, concrete, and tangible result. The Court affirms that (50 USPQ2d 1447, 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Emphasis added.):

As previously noted, we most recently addressed the "mathematical algorithm" exception in *State Street*. See 149 F.3d at 1373-75, 47 USPQ2d at 1600-02. In *State Street*, this court, following the Supreme Court's guidance in *Diehr*, concluded that "[u]npatentable mathematical algorithms are identifiable by showing they are merely abstract ideas constituting disembodied concepts or truths that are not 'useful.' . . . [T]o be patentable an algorithm must be applied in a 'useful' way." *Id.* at 1373, 47 USPQ2d at 1601. In that case, the claimed

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

data processing system for implementing a financial management structure satisfied the 101 inquiry because it constituted a "practical application of a mathematical algorithm, . . . [by] produc[ing] 'a useful, concrete and tangible result.'" Id. at 1373, 47 USPQ2d at 1601.

The claimed invention does not merely manipulate an abstract idea or perform a purely mathematical algorithm. Claim 1 is directed to a computer-implemented method that includes the features of "receiving a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student" and "evaluating the progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal for use in the presentation." The claimed goal is not abstract but is "associated with a training objective of a student." Both features support training a student in a presentation, which is a practical application. All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The Office Action alleges that "Applicant cites no such specific results to define a useful, concrete and tangible result. (Page 5, paragraph 10.) The Office Action further alleges that (Page 6, paragraph 12.):

Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Applicant manipulated a set of abstract "goals" to solve purely algorithmic problems in the abstract i.e., what kind of "goal" is used? Algebraic word problems? Boolean logic problems? Fuzzy logic algorithms? Probabilistic word problems? Philosophical ideas? Even vague expressions, about which even reasonable persons could differ as to their meaning? Combinations thereof?

Referring to claim 1, the claimed invention is directed to a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." The goal is not associated with an algebraic word problem, a Boolean logic problem, a fuzzy logic algorithm, a probabilistic word problem, a philosophical idea, or a vague expression.

The Federal Circuit in its *AT&T v. Excel Communications, Inc.* decision affirms that a claimed invention contains statutory subject matter if the claimed invention, as a whole,

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

produces a tangible, useful result. The Court comments on the dissent in *Diamond v. Diehr* (50 USPQ2d 1447, 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Emphasis added.):

Despite the almost twenty years since Justice Stevens wrote, these concerns remain important. His solution was to declare all computer-based programming unpatentable. That has not been the course the law has taken. Rather, it is now clear that computer-based programming constitutes patentable subject matter so long as the basic requirements of 101 are met. Justice Stevens's concerns can be addressed within that framework.

His first concern, that the rules are not sufficiently clear to enable reasonable prediction of outcomes, should be less of a concern today in light of the refocusing of the 101 issue that Alappat and State Street have provided. His second concern, that the ambiguous concept of "algorithm" could be used to make any process unpatentable, can be laid to rest once the focus is understood to be not on whether there is a mathematical algorithm at work, but on whether the algorithm-containing invention, as a whole, produces a tangible, useful result.

The claimed invention in claims 1-54, as a whole, produces tangible, useful results. For example, the claimed invention in claim 1 creates a presentation supporting a goal that is associated with a training objective of a student by integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal, evaluating the progress toward the goal, provides feedback to the student, and adjusts feedback based on the progress of the student. The created presentation produces results that are useful, concrete, and tangible.

The rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

B. Office Action fails to show that claim 10 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas.'" (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete,

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

tangible, and useful result." Claim 10 claims an apparatus that includes "logic that receives a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student," "logic that integrates information that motivates accomplishment of the goal," "logic that evaluates the progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal for use in the presentation," and "logic that adjusts the feedback based on progress of the student toward the goal." (Emphasis added.) Claim 10 is directed to apparatus that provides a practical application in training a student in a presentation and adjusting feedback to the student based on the progress of the student. All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts. The Office Action alleges that "Further, in claim 10, Applicant recites that the 'feedback' or display of information 'motivates' accomplishment of a goal. 'Motivation' is a human thought and the inclusion of it does not make the invention statutory." (Page 3, paragraph 5.) Claim 10, includes "logic that evaluates the progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal for use in the presentation". (Emphasis added.) The feature does not include the word "motivation" (which the Office Action construes as being "a human thought") but does include the word "motivates", which has a common meaning of "impel." (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) Claim 10 is directed to an invention that "motivates accomplishment of the goal" and is not directed to human thought.

The Office Action alleges that "Applicant cites no such specific results to define a useful, concrete and tangible result. (Page 5, paragraph 10.) The Office Action further alleges that (Page 6, paragraph 12.):

Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Applicant manipulated a set of abstract "goals" to solve purely algorithmic problems in the abstract i.e., what kind of "goal" is used? Algebraic word problems? Boolean logic problems? Fuzzy logic algorithms? Probabilistic word problems? Philosophical ideas? Even vague

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/88,824

expressions, about which even reasonable persons could differ as to their meaning? Combinations thereof?

Referring to claim 10, the claimed invention is directed to a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." The goal is not associated with an algebraic word problem, a Boolean logic problem, a fuzzy logic algorithm, a probabilistic word problem, a philosophical idea, or a vague expression. The claimed invention in claim 10, as a whole, produces tangible, useful results. For example, the claimed invention in claim 10 creates a presentation supporting a goal that is associated with a training objective of a student by integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal, evaluating the progress toward the goal, provides feedback to the student, and adjusts feedback based on the progress of the student. The created presentation produces results that are useful, concrete, and tangible.

The rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

C. Office Action fails to show that claim 19 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer." (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27 and 37-45 are directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claim 19 is claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106. V.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." Claim 19 is directed to a computer-implemented method for creating a presentation and that includes the features "presenting information indicative of a

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student", "integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal in a simulated environment goal for use in the presentation", and "monitoring progress toward the goal and providing feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal in the simulated environment." (Emphasis added.) All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The Office Action alleges that "Applicant cites no such specific results to define a useful, concrete and tangible result. (Page 5, paragraph 10.) The Office Action further alleges that (Page 6, paragraph 12.):

Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Applicant manipulated a set of abstract "goals" to solve purely algorithmic problems in the abstract i.e., what kind of "goal" is used? Algebraic word problems? Boolean logic problems? Fuzzy logic algorithms? Probabilistic word problems? Philosophical ideas? Even vague expressions, about which even reasonable persons could differ as to their meaning? Combinations thereof?

Referring to claim 19, the claimed invention is directed to a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." The goal is not associated with an algebraic word problem, a Boolean logic problem, a fuzzy logic algorithm, a probabilistic word problem, a philosophical idea, or a vague expression. The claimed invention in claim 19, as a whole, produces tangible, useful results. For example, the claimed invention in claim 19 creates a presentation supporting a goal that is associated with a training objective of a student by integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal, evaluating the progress toward the goal, and provides feedback to the student. The created presentation produces results that are useful, concrete, and tangible.

The rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

D. Office Action fails to show that claim 28 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

The Office Action alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.i, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." Claim 28 is directed to apparatus that creates a presentation, and having "logic that presents information indicative of a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student," "logic that integrates information that motivates accomplishment of the goal in a simulated environment for use in the presentation," and "logic that monitors progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal in the simulated environment." (Emphasis added.) All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The Office Action alleges that "Applicant cites no such specific results to define a useful, concrete and tangible result. (Page 5, paragraph 10.) The Office Action further alleges that (Page 6, paragraph 12.):

Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Applicant manipulated a set of abstract "goals" to solve purely algorithmic problems in the abstract i.e., what kind of "goal" is used? Algebraic word problems? Boolean logic problems? Fuzzy logic algorithms? Probabilistic word problems? Philosophical ideas? Even vague expressions, about which even reasonable persons could differ as to their meaning? Combinations thereof?

Referring to claim 28, the claimed invention is directed to a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." The goal is not associated with an algebraic word problem, a Boolean logic problem, a fuzzy logic algorithm, a probabilistic word problem, a philosophical idea, or a vague expression. The claimed invention in claim 28, as a whole, produces tangible, useful results. For example, the claimed invention in claim 28 creates a presentation supporting a

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

goal that is associated with a training objective of a student by integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal, monitors the progress toward the goal, and provides feedback to the student. The created presentation produces results that are useful, concrete, and tangible.

The rejection of claim 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

E. Office Action fails to show that claim 37 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer." (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claim 37 is claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." Claim 37 is directed to a computer-implemented method that includes "receiving indicia representative of a goal into a model, the goal being associated with a training objective of a plurality of students," "integrating information that provides assistance with achieving the goal into a tutor for use in the presentation," "monitoring progress of the plurality of students toward the goal," and "providing feedback that further assists the plurality of students in accomplishing the goal." (Emphasis added.) All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

The Office Action alleges that "Applicant cites no such specific results to define a useful, concrete and tangible result. (Page 5, paragraph 10.) The Office Action further alleges that (Page 6, paragraph 12.):

Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Applicant manipulated a set of abstract "goals" to solve purely algorithmic problems in the abstract i.e., what kind of "goal" is used? Algebraic word problems? Boolean logic problems? Fuzzy logic algorithms? Probabilistic word problems? Philosophical ideas? Even vague expressions, about which even reasonable persons could differ as to their meaning? Combinations thereof?

Referring to claim 37, the claimed invention is directed to a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." The goal is not associated with an algebraic word problem, a Boolean logic problem, a fuzzy logic algorithm, a probabilistic word problem, a philosophical idea, or a vague expression. The claimed invention in claim 37, as a whole, produces tangible, useful results. For example, the claimed invention in claim 37 creates a presentation supporting a goal that is associated with a training objective of a plurality of students by receiving indicia that represents the goal, integrating information that provides assistance with achieving the goal, monitoring progress of the plurality of students, and providing feedback to the plurality of students. The created presentation produces results that are useful, concrete, and tangible.

The rejection of claim 37 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

F. Office Action fails to show that claim 46 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." Claim 46 is directed to apparatus that includes "logic that receives

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

indicia representative of a plurality of goals into a model, the plurality of goals being associated with a training objective of a student,” “logic that integrates information that provides assistance with achieving the plurality of goals into a tutor for use in the presentation,” “logic that monitors progress of the student toward one of the plurality of goals,” “logic that assists the student in accomplishing the plurality of goals.” (Emphasis added.) All of the above claims support a training objective of a student. All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The Office Action alleges that “Applicant cites no such specific results to define a useful, concrete and tangible result. (Page 5, paragraph 10.) The Office Action further alleges that (Page 6, paragraph 12.):

Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Applicant manipulated a set of abstract “goals” to solve purely algorithmic problems in the abstract i.e., what kind of “goal” is used? Algebraic word problems? Boolean logic problems? Fuzzy logic algorithms? Probabilistic word problems? Philosophical ideas? Even vague expressions, about which even reasonable persons could differ as to their meaning? Combinations thereof?

Referring to claim 46, the claimed invention is directed to a “goal being associated with a training objective of a student.” The goal is not associated with an algebraic word problem, a Boolean logic problem, a fuzzy logic algorithm, a probabilistic word problem, a philosophical idea, or a vague expression. The claimed invention in claim 46, as a whole, produces tangible, useful results. For example, the claimed invention in claim 46 creates a presentation supporting a goal that is associated with a training objective of a plurality of students by receiving indicia that represents the goal, integrating information that provides assistance with achieving the goal, monitoring progress of the plurality of students, and providing feedback to the plurality of students. The created presentation produces results that are useful, concrete, and tangible.

The rejections of claim 46 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/881,824

G. Office Action fails to show that claims 2-9 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer." (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27 and 37-45 are directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claims 2-9 are claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106. V.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." In addition to the above practical applications of claim 1, claims 2-9 provide additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. For example, claim 2 is directed to a computer-implemented method that includes "evaluating the progress based on a number of help sessions the student accesses." All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claims 2-9 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

H. Office Action fails to show that claims 11-18 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete,

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

tangible, and useful result." In addition to the above practical applications of claim 10, claims 11-18 provide additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. For example, claim 14 is directed to apparatus that includes "logic that evaluates the progress based on an amount of rework." All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claims 11-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

I. Office Action fails to show that claims 20-27 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer." (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27 and 37-45 are directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claims 20-27 are claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.V.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." In addition to the above practical applications of claim 19, claims 20-27 provide additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. For example, claim 24 is directed to a computer-implemented method that includes "simulating evaluative decision making in the simulated environment." All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claims 20-27 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

J. Office Action fails to show that claims 29-36 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas.'" (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.i, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." In addition to the above practical applications of claim 28, claims 29-36 provide additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. For example, claim 29 is directed to apparatus that includes "logic that simulates management of one or more resources in the simulated environment." All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claims 29-36 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

K. Office Action fails to show that claims 39-45 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer." (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claims 39-45 are claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas.'" (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

concrete, tangible, and useful result.” In addition to the above practical applications of claim 37, claims 39-45 provide additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. For example, claim 39 is directed to a computer-implemented method that includes “setting a context for a problem in a simulated environment.” All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claims 39-45 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

L. Office Action fails to show that claims 47-54 are directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that “none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the ‘Applicant’s goal references are just abstract ideas.’” (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.i, the claimed invention is “limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result.” In addition to the above practical applications of claim 46, claims 47-54 provide additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. For example, claim 53 is directed to an apparatus that includes “logic that simulates a negotiation in a simulated environment.” All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claims 47-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

M. Office Action fails to show that claim 38 is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

The Office Action alleges that “Claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are clearly not claimed to be practiced on a computer.” (Page 2, paragraph 2.) However, claims 1-9, 19-27, and 37-45 are

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

directed to a "computer-implemented method". Claims 38 is claimed to be practiced on a computer and are limited to practice in the technological arts.

The Office Action further alleges that "none of the claims are limited to practical applications in the technological arts and that the 'Applicant's goal references are just abstract ideas'." (Page 2, paragraph 3.) The claimed invention of claims 1-54 is directed to the technical art of student training using a computer system. In accordance with MPEP 2106.IV.B.2.b.ii, the claimed invention is "limited to a practical application when the method, as claimed, produces a concrete, tangible, and useful result." In addition to the above practical applications of claim 37, claim 38 provides additional practical applications that are limited to the technological arts. Claim 38 is directed to a computer-implemented method that includes "receiving an indicia representative of a plurality of goals into a model," "integrating information that provides assistance with achieving the plurality of goals into a tutor," and "monitoring progress of a student toward the goal and providing feedback that assists the student in accomplishing the plurality of goals." All of the above features are practical applications limited to the technological arts.

The rejections of claim 38 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 should be reversed.

N. The specification enables one of ordinary skill in the art to use the invention, as claimed in claims 1-54, under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

The Office Action alleges that "Claims 1-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph because current case law (and accordingly, the MPEP) require such a rejection." The Office Action fails to provide any other reasons. The rejections of claims 1-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph should be reversed for at least the above reasons.

O. The Office Action fails to show that claim 1 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887.824

The Office Action alleges that claims 1-54 are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that is regarded as the invention. The Office Action further alleges that "The word 'associated' is undefined and it is unclear what this phrase has to do with the invention beyond a vague 'association' with it. Is the association a close one where the goal is the 'training objective', or is it a loose one where they were simply made or considered at the same time...or even just some mental association." (Page 3, paragraph 4.) The Appellant disagrees. In accordance with MPEP § 2111.01, the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the Applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. For example, a plain meaning of "associate" is "following or accompanying; concomitant." (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) The Office Action has failed to apply the plain meaning of "associate" in order to interpret the claims. Additionally, the specification discloses embodiments that provide training applications, e.g., the GBS training application as shown in Figure 8. Referring to the claimed invention of claim 1, the Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application may support a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." Claim 1 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be reversed or at least the above reasons.

P. The Office Action fails to show that claim 10 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

The Office Action alleges that claims 1-54 are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that is regarded as the invention. The Office Action further alleges that "The word 'associated' is undefined and it is unclear what this phrase has to do with the invention beyond a vague 'association' with it. Is the association a close one where the goal is the 'training objective', or is it a loose one where they were simply made or

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

considered at the same time...or even just some mental association.” (Page 3, paragraph 4.) The Appellant disagrees. In accordance with MPEP § 2111.01, the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the Applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. For example, a plain meaning of “associate” is “following or accompanying; concomitant.” (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) The Office Action has failed to apply the plain meaning of “associate” in order to interpret the claims. Additionally, the specification discloses embodiments that provide training applications, e.g., the GBS training application as shown in Figure 8. Referring to the claimed invention of claim 10, the Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application may support a “goal being associated with a training objective of a student.” Claim 10 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The rejection of claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be reversed for at least the above reasons.

Q. The Office Action fails to show that claim 19 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

The Office Action alleges that claims 1-54 are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that is regarded as the invention. The Office Action further alleges that “The word ‘associated’ is undefined and it is unclear what this phrase has to do with the invention beyond a vague ‘association’ with it. Is the association a close one where the goal is the ‘training objective’, or is it a loose one where they were simply made or considered at the same time...or even just some mental association.” (Page 3, paragraph 4.) The Appellant disagrees. In accordance with MPEP § 2111.01, the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the Applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. For example, a plain meaning of “associate” is “following or accompanying; concomitant.” (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) The Office

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

Action has failed to apply the plain meaning of "associate" in order to interpret the claims. Additionally, the specification discloses embodiments that provide training applications, e.g., the GBS training application as shown in Figure 8. Referring to the claimed invention of claim 19, the Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application may support a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." Claim 19 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be reversed for at least the above reasons.

R. The Office Action fails to show that claim 28 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

The Office Action alleges that claims 1-54 are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that is regarded as the invention. The Office Action further alleges that "The word 'associated' is undefined and it is unclear what this phrase has to do with the invention beyond a vague 'association' with it. Is the association a close one where the goal is the 'training objective', or is it a loose one where they were simply made or considered at the same time...or even just some mental association." (Page 3, paragraph 4.) The Appellant disagrees. In accordance with MPEP § 2111.01, the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the Applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. For example, a plain meaning of "associate" is "following or accompanying; concomitant." (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) The Office Action has failed to apply the plain meaning of "associate" in order to interpret the claims. Additionally, the specification discloses embodiments that provide training applications, e.g., the GBS training application as shown in Figure 8. Referring to the claimed invention of claim 28, the Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application may support a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." Claim 28 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

rejection of claim 28 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be reversed for at least the above reasons.

S. The Office Action fails to show that claim 37 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

The Office Action alleges that claims 1-54 are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that is regarded as the invention. The Office Action further alleges that "The word 'associated' is undefined and it is unclear what this phrase has to do with the invention beyond a vague 'association' with it. Is the association a close one where the goal is the 'training objective', or is it a loose one where they were simply made or considered at the same time...or even just some mental association." (Page 3, paragraph 4.) The Appellant disagrees. In accordance with MPEP § 2111.01, the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the Applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. For example, a plain meaning of "associate" is "following or accompanying; concomitant." (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) The Office Action has failed to apply the plain meaning of "associate" in order to interpret the claims. Additionally, the specification discloses embodiments that provide training applications, e.g., the GBS training application as shown in Figure 8. Referring to the claimed invention of claim 37, the Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application may support a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." Claim 37 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The rejection of claim 37 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be reversed for at least the above reasons.

T. The Office Action fails to show that claim 46 is indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

The Office Action alleges that claims 1-54 are indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that is regarded as the invention. The Office Action further alleges that "The word 'associated' is undefined and it is unclear what this phrase has to do with the invention beyond a vague 'association' with it. Is the association a close one where the goal is the 'training objective', or is it a loose one where they were simply made or considered at the same time...or even just some mental association." (Page 3, paragraph 4.) The Appellant disagrees. In accordance with MPEP § 2111.01, the words of the claim must be given their plain meaning unless the Applicant has provided a clear definition in the specification. For example, a plain meaning of "associate" is "following or accompanying; concomitant." (The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition, Houghton Mifflin Company.) The Office Action has failed to apply the plain meaning of "associate" in order to interpret the claims. Additionally, the specification discloses embodiments that provide training applications, e.g., the GBS training application as shown in Figure 8. Referring to the claimed invention of claim 46, the Goal-Based Scenario (GBS) training application may support a "goal being associated with a training objective of a student." Claim 46 is definite under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. The rejection of claim 46 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be reversed or at least the above reasons.

Appeal Brief dated May 2, 2005

Application 09/887,824

Conclusion

Claims 1-54 are being appealed. The rejections contained in the Office Action of November 3, 2004 should be reversed for at least the reasons recited above. Reversal of the rejections is requested.

Respectfully Submitted,

Banner & Witcoff, LTD

Date: May 2, 2005

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A computer-implemented method for creating a presentation, comprising:
 - (a) receiving a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student;
 - (b) integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal;
 - (c) evaluating the progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal for use in the presentation; and
 - (d) adjusting the feedback based on progress of the student toward the goal.
2. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, including evaluating the progress based on a number of help sessions the student accesses.
3. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 2, including evaluating the progress based on work completed by the student.
4. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, including evaluating the progress based on a number of changes.
5. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, including evaluating the progress based on an amount of rework.
6. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, including evaluating the progress based on an aggregate condition of work.
7. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, wherein user applications comprise: calendar, electronic mail, spreadsheet, contact list, word processing, task list, stocks and news.
8. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, wherein a tone of the feedback is adjusted based on characteristics of the student.

9. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 1, including adjusting an example based on student progress.
10. An apparatus that creates a presentation, comprising:
- (a) a processor;
 - (b) a memory that stores information under the control of the processor;
 - (c) logic that receives a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student;
 - (d) logic that integrates information that motivates accomplishment of the goal;
 - (e) logic that evaluates the progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal for use in the presentation; and
 - (f) logic that adjusts the feedback based on progress of the student toward the goal.
11. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, including logic that evaluates the progress based on a number of help sessions the student accesses.
12. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, including logic that evaluates the progress based on work completed by the student.
13. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, including logic that evaluates the progress based on changes made.
14. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, including logic that evaluates the progress based on an amount of rework.
15. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, including logic that evaluates the progress based on an aggregate condition of work.

16. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, wherein user applications comprise: calendar, electronic mail, spreadsheet, contact list, word processing, task list, stocks and news.

17. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, wherein a tone of the feedback is adjusted based on characteristics of the student.

18. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 10, including logic that creates a multimedia presentation as recited in claim 11, including logic that adjusts an example based on student progress.

19. The computer-implemented method for creating a presentation, comprising:

- (a) presenting information indicative of a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student;
- (b) integrating information that motivates accomplishment of the goal in a simulated environment goal for use in the presentation; and
- (c) monitoring progress toward the goal and providing feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal in the simulated environment

20. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including simulating management of one or more resources in the simulated environment.

21. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including setting a context for a problem in the simulated environment

22. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including stimulating management of preventative maintenance in the simulated environment.

23. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including simulating recovery management in the simulated environment.

24. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including simulating evaluative decision making in the simulated environment.

25. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including simulating a conversation in the simulated environment.

26. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including simulating a negotiation in the simulated environment.

27. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 19, including invoking a concept parser in the simulated environment.

28. An apparatus that creates a presentation, comprising:

- (a) a processor;
- (b) a memory that stores information under the control of the processor;
- (c) logic that presents information indicative of a goal, the goal being associated with a training objective of a student;
- (d) logic that integrates information that motivates accomplishment of the goal in a simulated environment for use in the presentation; and
- (e) logic that monitors progress toward the goal and provides feedback that further motivates accomplishment of the goal in the simulated environment.

29. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that simulates management of one or more resources in the simulated environment.

30. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that sets a context for a problem in the simulated environment.

31. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that simulates management of preventative maintenance in the simulated environment.

32. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that simulates recovery management in the simulated environment

33. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that simulates evaluative decision making in the simulated environment.

34. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that simulates a conversation in the simulated environment.

35. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that simulates a negotiation in the simulated environment.

36. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 28, including logic that invokes a concept parser in the simulated environment.

37. The computer-implemented method for creating a presentation, comprising:

- (a) receiving indicia representative of a goal into a model, the goal being associated with a training objective of a plurality of students;
- (b) integrating information that provides assistance with achieving the goal into a tutor for use in the presentation;
- (c) monitoring progress of the plurality of students toward the goal; and
- (d) providing feedback that further assists the plurality of students in accomplishing the goal.

38. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including:

- (a) receiving an indicia representative of a plurality of goals into a model;
- (b) integrating information that provides assistance with achieving the plurality of goals into a tutor; and
- (c) monitoring progress of a student toward the goal and providing feedback that assists the student in accomplishing the plurality of goals.

39. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including setting a context for a problem in a simulated environment.

40. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including simulating management of preventative maintenance in a simulated environment.

41. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including simulating recovery management in a simulated environment.

42. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including simulating evaluative decision making in a simulated environment.

43. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including simulating a conversation in a simulated environment.

44. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including simulating a takeover in a simulated environment.

45. The computer-implemented method for creating the presentation as recited in claim 37, including simulating a negotiation in a simulated environment.

46. An apparatus that creates a presentation, comprising;

(a) a processor;

(b) a memory that stores information under the control of the processor;

(c) logic that receives indicia representative of a plurality of goals into a model, the plurality of goals being associated with a training objective of a student;

(d) logic that integrates information that provides assistance with achieving the plurality of goals into a tutor for use in the presentation; and

(e) logic that monitors progress of the student toward one of the plurality of goals; and

(f) logic that assists the student in accomplishing the plurality of goals.

47. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that sets a context for a problem in a simulated environment.

48. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that simulates management of preventative maintenance in a simulated environment.

49. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that simulates recovery management in a simulated environment.

50. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that simulates compression management in a simulated environment.

51. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that simulates evaluative decision making in a simulated environment.

52. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that simulates a conversation in a simulated environment.

53. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that simulates a negotiation in a simulated environment.

54. The apparatus that creates the presentation as recited in claim 46, including logic that invokes a concept parser in a simulated environment.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

-NONE-

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

- NONE -

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